NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866.

Outrages on the Freedmen in North Carolina.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH'S GOLD SALES.

HIS STATEMENT BEFORE THE HOUSE.

A BATCH OF RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

PUBLIC PRINTING FOR REBEL PAPERS.

INCREASE OF INVALID PENSIONS

THE PARIS EXPOSITION BILL.

A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ASKED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 20, 1806.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

It appears from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury addressed to the House of Representatives in reply to a resolution of that body, that since the 1st of January \$1,550,000 10-40 bonds were purchased at rates ranging from 90] 202], or in the aggregate for \$1,414,537. They were purchased because this class of them were being sold in the market at prices much below their value, and because their depreciation was affecting injuriously the bonds which it was desirable for the Government to negotiate, as well as the national credit generally. These bonds which have been canceled, may be regarded as a purchase on account of the sinking fund, or as a redemption of so much of the public debt. The bonds sold since January last were \$22,769,900 for \$23,461,850. In addition to these, \$7,947,700 were exchanged for 7 3-10th notes, and a small mount of certificates of indebtedness, previous to the 1st of January, the notes and certificates being received by the Department at the time the bonds were delivered; but for lack of time to make the necessary calculation of interest and the proper entries upon the books, the account of the Agent was not settled, and the amount of bonds delivered and notes received in exchange was not entered upon the Public Debt statement until February, and did not appear upon the published statement until the 1st of March. It is also proper to remark, that \$3,747,000 in five-twenty bonds, \$3,717,000 of which were issued under the Act of Murch 3, 1864, and which, by the schedule, appears to have been sold in January and February, were not entered as a part of the public debt until March, and did not appear upon the public statement until April 1, the explanation of which is, that the sales of the bonds were included by the agents in the continuous account, which was not settled and closed until March, the last sale having been made on the 20th of that month, the Agents in all instances giving the proper cortificates of deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on the bonds, which were from time to time delivered to them.

THE TAX BILL. The rapid progress made by the Senate to-day in the Tax bill indicates its completion by Friday. It will be but a short time in the House, and will probably be sent to a Committee of Conference before the tariff is taken up, The House will insist upon a tax of five cents per pound upon cotton, but Boutwell's amendment of three cents will most likely be agreed on in Conference Committee.

RELIEF FOR CONTRACTORS. The bill for the relief of iron-clad contractors still sleeps in the Committee of Claims, where it will no doubt remain

THE ADJOURNMENT.

will be ready to adjourn before the middle of July. THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Gen. Banks achieved quite a parliamentary triumph today in getting up, and finally sending to the Conference mittee the bill for fecuring representation at the Paris Exposition. The Conference Committee, having privilege to report at any time, they will no doubt report the bill as it came from the Senate and pass it in a few

Gen. Banks and Washburne of Illinois on the Paris Exposition, indicated very decidedly the temper of the House in regard to Maximilian. It is believed that Gen. Banks, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, expressed the opinion of that Committee in his remarks in reply to Washburne, in saying substantially that the Committee would in its own time report such measures as would vindicate the honor of our Government.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Lyman W. Potter as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth District of Ohio, and that of L. J. Czapkay of California as Consul at Bucharest. Ex-Gen. Edward S. Bragg was rejected as United States At-

PRESIDENTIAL INTERVIEWS. The President to-day had long interviews with Gov.

Hamilton of Texas and George Francis Train. LONORS TO LEWIS CASS.

Out of respect to the late Lewis Cass the State and War Departments were to-day draped in mourning. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILEOAD.

The corporators of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who projected a line from St. Paul to Oregon, have finally abandoned all prospects of any favorable legislation this

GEN. GRANT-THE ARMY BILL-PERSONAL. Gen. Grant is expected here to-morrow. Schenck's Army Bill will be taken up to-morrow and be passed. Mr. Whitman, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been tendered an important position in a New-York bank, and will probably accept of it.

THE KEEPING OF PUBLIC MONEYS-DUTIES OF DISBURS

ING OFFICERS. The President has approved the bill to regulate and secure the safe-keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. It is made their duty to deposit with the Treasury or Assistant-Treasurers money intrusted to them for disbursement, and to draw from the same only as funds are required in payments to be made in pursuance of law, the violation of which, and the use of the public moneys to private advantage, are to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received a communication, giving the particulars of the late disturbance between the rioters and colored people of Goldsborough, N. C., from which it appears that it was commenced by a Commissioner of the town assaulting a discharged colored soldier, who was beaten by a crowd of whites. The black man was sent to prison to await the August term of the court, colored testimony having been refused. The colored people expressed their indignation at the treatment their friend received, and the police were sent to arrest any who were heard to condemn the action of the authorities. Some refused to be arrested, whereupon one man was shot and another mortally wounded. The prejudice against colored men in that section of North Carolina is represented to

INTERNAL REVENUE—APPORTIONMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives in answer to a resolution a report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from which it appears that the amount of direct taxes by the act of 1861 apportioned to Virginia is \$337,550, of which \$379,491 has been collected; apportioned to North Carolina, \$556,194—collected, \$260,283; apportioned to South Carolina, \$353,570—collected, \$260,283; apportioned to Georgia,

\$584,367-collected, \$54,421; apportioned to Alabama, \$529,313—none collected; apportioned to Mississippi, \$413, 084—collected, \$25,000: apportioned to Louisiana, \$385,886—collected, \$301,167; apportioned to Tennessee, \$669,498-collected, \$383,811; apportioned to Arkansas, \$261,886-collections, not reported; apportioned to Florida, \$77,522—collected, \$5,712; apportioned to Texas, \$355,106

The property held by the Government under sales authorized by acts relating to direct taxes, was purchased at prices amounting in the several States as follows: Virginia, \$32,268; South Carolina, \$65,392; Florida, \$6,168; l'ennessee, \$8,360.

In Arkansas lands were struck off for taxes unpaid to bidders who never completed their purchases to the amount of \$18,600. The amounts received from sales in the several States are as follows: Virginia, \$113,130; South Carolina, \$28,433; Florida, \$54,599; Tennessee, \$122,717; Arkansas is not reported. The whole amount tanding to the credit of the Arkansas Commissioners, from taxes collected and the proceeds of sales deposited to the credit of the United States, is \$165,262.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his letter inclosing

The receipts on account of Internal Revenue for the \$299,018,436, leaving less than \$1,000,000 to complete \$300,000,000—the estimate made at the Bareau of Internal Revenue. It is now believed that the receipts of the fiseal year, ending with the 30th of this month, will amount to \$300,000,000 from taxes for internal revenue alone.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, June 20, 1866.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT.
Mr. TRUMBULL (III.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following joint resolution:
Resoluced. That the Secretary of State be authorized to hire a suitable building or buildings for the temperary accommodation of the Department of State, and that such sum of money, not exceeding \$5,0,000, as may be necessary toward defraying the expense of such hiring, the transfer of the public archives, and the fitting up of the buildings be buildings, be and the same nereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

LEAGUE ISLAND. Mr. GRIMES (Jown), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the Delaware River, for naval purposes, and to dispense with and dispose of the site of the existing Yard at Philadel-

phia.

THE TAX ON BANK CIRCULATION.

Mr. HARRIS (N. Y.) presented four petitions for the postconcern of the 10 per cent tax on Bank circulation, and
one remonstrance against such postponement; which were
eferred to the Committee on Finance.

referred to the Committee on Finance.

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE PAPERS.

Mr. Howe (Wis.), from the Committee on the Library, reported the joint resolution to authorize the distribution of surplus copies of the American State Papers, recently passed by the House.

It was read three times and passed.

COST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MOREILL (Me.) offered a resolution calling upon the President for a detailed statement of the amount expended for public buildings in the several States and District of Columbia from 1789 to the present time; which was adopted.

mr. Mosgan (N. Y.) introduced a bill to amend the several acts to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in the defense of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Finance. It authorizes the proper accounting of officers of the Treasury in executing the acts of the 17th and 27th of July 1861, and other acts of like character to allow and refund to the States all moneys actually and necessarily expended in enrolling, substituting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting troops, having respect to the laws enacted by the several States on these subjects, and that all vouchers made in conformity with such laws shall be deemed sufficient. The decisions shall be final.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Ind.) asked to take up the House resolution for the adjournment of the present session. The tax bill was now up, and it could easily be told how long would take to pass it.

Mr. Fresenden (Mc.)—I would like the Senator to fix

he time it will take.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he had seen it stated in an influ

Mr. HENDRICES said he had seen it stated in an initional newspaper that it would take four days. He did not believe it would take more than a week.

Mr. FESSINDEN said that he concurred in this opinion. He hoped, however, the Senate would not take up the resolution, as there were several important bills unfinished.

The CHAIR stated that the resolution had not been re-

The CHAIR stated that the resolution had not been reported from the Committee on Finance, and was not therefore before the Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he would modify his motion so as to make it to discharge the Finance Committee from the further consideration of the resolution, so as to bring it before the Senate.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped this would not be done. It was impossible now to say what would be a proper day for the adjournment of Congress. If Senators would cease debating unimportant questions, Congress could adjourn by the middle of July.

On the question of discharging the Finance Committee from further consideration of the resolution, 5 r. HENDERCES demanded the Yeas and Nays with the following result:

YEAS-Messrs, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Lane of Indians

Nesmith and Saulsbury—6.
Nave—Messrs Anthony, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Pessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Yates—25.

So the motion was disagreed to.

So the motion was disagreed to.

THE TAX BILL.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON (Origon), the bill to grant lands in aid of the Kansas and Neo Vai 7 Sailroad, and its extension to Red River, was 1 np ad discussed till I o'clock, when further discussed was cut off by Mr. FESSENDEN who called up the special order, which was the tax bill. The reading of the bill was commenced.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the first section was amended so that the cotton tax shall take effect on and after the 1st of August, instead of July, as in the reported bill.

after the 1st of August, instead of only as in the replaced bill.

The Senate agreed to the recommendation of the Finance Committee to fix the tax on cotton at two cents.

The amendment of the Finance Committee to change the requirement in regard to the publication of the place where appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations may be heard, was agreed to.

The House bill required this publication to be made in the country newspaper having the largest circulation in the district. As amended, the provision in regard to the largest circulation is stricken out.

The following amendments, under the head of "Licenses," to the bill as it came from the House, were agreed to:

Architects and Civil Engineers shall pay \$10 for each license. Every person whose business it is to plan, design or
superintend the construction of buildings, or ships, or of roads,
or bridges, or canals or radironds, shall be recarded as an
architect and civil engineer under this Act; provided that this
shall not include a practical carpetiter who labors on a building. Piumbers and gas fitters shall pay \$10 for each liceouse.
Every person, firm or corporation whose business it is to fit,
formish or sell plumbing materials, gas pipes, gas burners or
other gas fitteres, shall be regarded a plumber and gas fitter
within the meaning of this Act.

ADJOURNMENT.

within the meaning of this Act.

ADJOURNMENT.

The reading of the bill was continued until about oue-third completed, when, at 4:45 o'clock, the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DONNELLY (Minn.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to the State of Iowa land in alternate sections to aid in the construction of the Iowa Central Railroad; which was ordered to be printed

and recommitted.

THE BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRAVELERS.

Mr. EGGLESTON (Ohio), from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate amendment to the bill further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board steam vessels, with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in.

The amendments were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

mittee of Conference was asked.

A PRIVATE CLAIM.

Mr. McRuer (Cal.) introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the account of C. T. Fay; which was read twice and referred to the

shall be suspended whenever the United States shall be

engaged in war.

RELIEF FOR SETTLERS IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

Mr. GLOSSBRENNER (Pa.), from the Committee on Public
Lands, reported back a bill for the relief of the inhabitants
of towns and villages in the Territories of New-Mexico
and Arizona; which was ordered to be printed and re-com-

THE QUEBEC CONSULSHIP. Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making the U.S. Consulte at Quebec a salaried office.

at Quebec a salaried office.

THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORT—ANOTHER SIGNER.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) asked and obtained leave to attach his signature to the report of the Reconstruction Committee which was made in his absence.

PUBLIC PRINTING FOR A REEL PAPER.

Mr. INGERSOLI (III.) asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of State and Postmaster General for information as to why the public printing for their respective departments is given to The Richmond Examiner.

Mr. Eldringe (Wis.) objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans, and for other purposes.

The first section extends the provisions of the Pension laws to provest marshals, deputy provest marshals, and enrolling officers, who have been killed or wounded in the discharge of their duties; provest-marshals to rank, for the ourpose of persions, as captains, deputy provest-marshals as first leutenant, and enrolling officers as second inestenants.

The second section increases the pensions to widows of decased sodiers and sallors having children, at the rate of & per month for each child under the age of sixteen.

Mr. PERHAM (Me.) made a statement as to the existing pension laws and bills that are pending. Under the existing pension laws the annual amount \$0,000,000, making it \$22,000,000. The bill pending, to pension the soldiers of the war of 1812 and their widows, would cost \$15,000,000 which would make the total amount of pensions \$35,000,000. Under these circumstances the Committee was of the ominion that neither the country nor the pensioner would favor a proposition to double the pensions now allowed.

Mr. Harding (Ky.), while favoring the second section

would favor a proposition to domine the pensions now arlowed.

Mr. Harding (Ky.), while favoring the second section
opposed the first, and declared that these provost-marshals
were stay-at-home men, who shirked military duty, and
that many of them were infamous and disloyal, and had
been engaged in all sorts of unlawful operations during the
war to fill their pockets.

Mr. Benjamis (Mo.) took a similar position.

Mr. Stevens Pa.) expressed his opinion that the lowest
grade of pension for total disability, \$3 a month, was toolow. It had been fixed when the soldiers pay was
and now, when the pay was \$16 per month, he tought
the pension should be increased. He should be glad to
test the sense of the House on a promise that the lowest
pension allowed for total disability should be \$12 per ,
month. Mr. HARDING (Ky.) moved to strike out the first section,

thich was negatived by a vote of 34 to 73.

The House seconded the "previous question," thereby atting off the amendment which Mr. Stevens proposed to

offer.

The bill was then read three times, and thus passed.
The Committee on Invalid Pensions was then discharged from the further consideration of the resolution requiring to report a bill, to double the pensions of those who became pensioners from the late war against the Robellion, and the resolution was laid on the table.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH BILL.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELESTAPH BILL.
The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill,
which was up yesterday in the morning hour, granting
ands to aid in the construction of a raticosed and telegraph
ine from the Central Pacific Enfrond in California to

line from the Central Pacine Kalirond in California to Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Julian (Ind.) stated that the bill exceeded all precedents in the way of making grants, and he suggested its reference to the Committee on Public Lands, promising that the Committee would consider it fairly and impartially, and report it back.

Mr. Burwell. (Cal.) declined to assent to that, stating that the bill had been carefully considered by the Pacific Railroad Committee, and that it had been fully discussed and argued in the Senate. He moved to amend the bill so as to limit the selection of the lands to within 20 miles of the railread, which was agreed to.

he railroad, which was agreed to.

Mr. Washinuran (iii.) objected to the bill for the reason and it granted the lands directly to the Company instead for the State. That was a departure from the rule of

Mr. PRICE (Iowa) remarked that two years ago Congress

Mr. PRICE (Iowa) remarked that two years ago Congress had given lands directly to companies.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that that might be so, but in the earlier times Congress had refused to make grants to come panies, but had given them to States. He was aware that the last Congress had given away the public lands wildly, but he hoped this House would not follow that precedent. If lands were to be granted they should be given to the States, so that there might be some responsibility somewhere. This bill should not be hurried through in the morning hour, but fall time should be given for its discussion.

cussion.

Mr. Stevens said he did not see why there should be so much difficulty about giving away the public hands. Every foot of the public lands was devoted to whoever chose to go and take it. The Government did not profess to sell a dollar's worth.

been referred yesterday two other balls of a similar caar-acter, except that this bill was more sweeping in its pro-visions. It was time that Congress should cease this in-discriminate appropriation of lands, and cease this reck-less expenditure of public money.

Mr. Washburke [III.] inquired as to the number of acres of lands granted by this bill.

Mr. Bidwell replied about 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 of

cres.

Mr. Washburne (ironically)—That is all.

Mr. Julian asked whether this bill did not grant a marin of 30 miles wide for 200 miles in length, including all
he coal, iron and timber lands.

Mr. Bidwell replied that there were no coal lands and
o great extent of timber lands.

He moved the previous question, which the House remed to second.

fused to second.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) thereupon moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Bjowell stated that if the bill was so referred, he should move to abolish the Pacific Railroad Committee, as he would consider the reference an insult to that Committee.

mittee.

Mr. Bangs (Mass.) favored its recommittal to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. He deemed it just to the Committee and in accordance with the rules of the House that it should be recommitted rather than referred to an

er committee.

er some further discussion, the bill was recommitted a Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

ANOTHER LAND GRANT.

Mr. DEAN, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back a substitute for the Senate bill for a grant of lands to the State of Kansas, to sid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad and Telegraph.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till to-morrow in the morning hour. SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S GOLD SALES.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution of the House in regard to gold sold since February 1, 1866, by whom sold, &c.

House in regard to gold sold since February I, 1866, by whom sold, &c.

Mr. Wilson (lowa) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury just announced to the House be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions to inquire fully into all the facts and statements therein contained, and that the Committee also inquire whether any gold has been purchased for the treasury since the 1st of February, 1865, the amount of such purchase, by whom and of whom made, the amount of premium paid, the compensation allowed, and the person acting for the Government; also that the Committee report the dates and amounts of the several sales of gold made since the lat day of January, 1866, the names of the purchaser, and all the circumstances attending such purchases, and the amount paid the agent of the treasury; that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and shall report the result of the inquiry hereby directed to the House, with such recommendations as may be deemed proper for the interests of the Government.

Mr. Le Bloon (Ohio) inquired as to the reason for this

LE BLOND (Ohio) inquired as to the reason for this resolution.

Mr. Wilson remarked that there had been for some time past charges in the newspapers in reference to the sale of gold. If what had been alleged was true, the country should know it; if not true, it was due to the Secretary that that should be made known through a report from the proper Committee of the House.

Mr. Eldbridge asked what charges the gentleman alleded to.

Mr. LE BLOND called for the reading of the Secretary's

Mr. Le Blond called for the reading of the Secretary's letter, which was accordingly read.

Mr. RANDAL (Pa.) expressed his desire to have all public officers held to a strict accountability, and his belief that the Secretary of the Treasury would not suffer from the investigation. He hoped the investigation would be extended so as to reach other Departments of the Government, and particularly those persons who had been foraging on the South and buying cotton, so that their conduct might be exposed. It was proper that the people should know who had been robbing the treasury for the last four of five years.

Mr. Wilson said he was not alleging anything against the Secretary of the Treasury. The reference of the subject to the Committee of Banking and Currency was very appropriate.

appropriate.

M. Le Blond expressed his opposition to investigating every allegation made by newspapers. He had himself been charged recently with dodging the vote on the resolution to try Jefferson Davis, whereas he had been detained at New-York by the sickness of his wife, and should have voted with his Democratic colleagues if he had been here.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution to provide for the expenses attending the exposition of the products of industry of the United States at Paris in 1867, were taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. Banks said that he would not advise concurrence in some of the amendments. He, therefore, moved to non-concur in all of them, and asked a Committee of Conformer.

Conference.

Mr. WASHBURNE (III.) objected that as the amendments were for making an appropriation, they must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the objection, and the amend-

ments were so referred.

THE WINNEBAGO RESERVATION. THE WINNERAGO RESERVATION.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Pomerov in the thair, the first bill on the calendar being the Senate act to rovide for the enlargement of the Winnebago Reservations.

tion.

Mr. BANKS moved that it be laid aside.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) demanded the reading of that bill, declaring that he had been opposed ab initio to legislation for this "Johnny Crapeau Expedition."

The CHAIRMAN ruled that on a motion to set aside a bill a member had no right to insist upon its being read.

An appeal being taken from that decision, and a quorum not voting, the roll was called, and 100 members answered to their names.

not voting, the roll was called, and 109 members answered to their names. The vote was again taken, the decision of the Chair sustained, and the bill haid aside.

The other bills on the calendar were read, one by one, and, after considerable opposition from Mr. Washburne (III.) and Mr. Stevens (Pa.), haid aside.

COMPERATION OF THE EXPOSITION BILL.

The Senate substitute to the Paris Exhibition bill was at length taken up, and Mr. STEVENS moved that the bill be also laid aside. (Laughter).

The motion was negatived and the substitute was read, whereupon on motion of Mr. Banks general debate on the bill was closed.

Mr. WASHEURNE (III.) moved to strike out the appre Mr. Assistance (iii) into a constitution of \$25,000 in coin to provide additional accomposations in the Park. He asked members whether they ould tell their constituents that they were in favor of storing the "hard cleft times of gold to the office-helds, and rags to the people." The amendment of Mr.

Washburne was rejected.

Mr. Washburne then moved to add to the third section the following provise:

Provided this act shall not take effect until the French troops shall have been withdrawn from Mexico.

Mr. Banks objected to the amendment as not being germain. If this country objected to the presence of the French troops in Mexico, it should have the good sense to order them to leave. The industry of the country should not be attacked in this back-handed, under-handed and unjust manner. If the gentleman from Illinois or any other member would introduce a bill for the expulsion of the French troops from Mexico, he would give it his support; but in the name of the mechanics of the country he protested against this assault on their interest and their honor by a proposition of this kind.

Mr. Sievens said he was glad to hear the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs declare his readiness to compel Maximilian, and those under whom he acted, to do justice to this country, and he suggested whether it was not time for that Committee to take some action in that direction; if not, he would go for it in the shape proposed by the gentleman from Biline's.

Mr. Banks stated that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would do its duty faithfully; and he promised if this question were left to stand on its own merits, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have an opportunity to express his opinions, and to give his vote on the subject of the occupation of Mexico by the French.

Mr. Washburse (flb.) said he did not know what the gentleman (Mr. Banks) meant by charging him with giving a back-handed blow to the interests of the mechanics. He proposed before this country should be represented at the French exhibition that the little tin crown set up in Mexico should be taken down. He select the gentleman from Massachusetts, who now taked so boldly, why he had not taken some initiatory steps to vindicate the honor and glory of the country; and he wished that gentleman would travel with him in having no connection with the

earlier times Congress had refused to make grants to companies, but had given them to States. He was aware tishe last Congress had given away the public lands wildly, but he hoped this House would not follow that precedent. If lands were to be granted they should be given to the States, so that there might be some responsibility somewhere. This bill should not be hurried through in the morning hour, but full time should be given for its discussion.

Mr. Streems said he did not see why there should be some he difficulty about giving away the public hads. Every foot of the public lands was devoted to whoever chose to go and take it. The Government did not profess to sell a dollar's worth.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) suggested that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, to which had been referred yeaterday two other bills of a similar character, except that this bill was more sweeping in its prosections.

posed to the nation being minimised by a resiparty report sentation at the Court of St. Cloud.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.), favored the bill, stating that it would be unwise to indicate to the French Emperor or to the world that Congress had not sufficient dignity or comion sense to legislate without passion.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 33 year against

63 nays.
On motion of Mr. Banks, the substitute of the Senate BILLS REFERRED.

and referred:
The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill.
The Senate bill to authorize the issue of American registers to the brigs Margaret and Golden Fieece.
To amend the Metropolitan Police act of the District of

Washington, District of Commona.

For the relief Edward St. Clair Clark, a Paymaster in the Navy.

Releasing to Francis S. Lynn the interest of the United States in certain lands.

Grantine lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia River to Sait Lake City.

To amend an act granting a pension to the widow of Major.

Gen. Hiram G. Berry.

To amend the act of July 2, 1864, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacillo Ocean.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

Mr. KEICHAM (N. Y.) presented the petition of H. C. Clark & Company, and others, of Columbia County, New-York, asking for increased protection on American Wool, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

ADJOURNMENT.

WESTERN UNITARIAN CONFERENCE. BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 20, 1866.

The Western Unitarian Conference met here to day. There was a very large and distinguished attendance. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. George H. Hepworth of Boston. It was able and eloquent, and listened to by a crowded audience. Buffalo hospitality is unbounded morrow addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Messrs, Mayo others. The exercises will continue several days. THE ACTION OF THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN

ASSEMBLY. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20, 1866.

The congregation of the Franklin-square Presbyterian Church have voted to sustain their paster, the Rev. Mr. Lefevre, in separating from the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church on account of the recent action with regard to the Louisville Presbytery. Rev. Dr. Backus addressed the First Presbyterian Church defending the Assembly from the charges brought against it.

CHICAGO. June 20,—The building and unchinery of the Chicago Rolling Mill Company were destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$200,000, of which \$40,000 is in-

June 20.—A fire in Lawrence last night de-building in Essex-yard occupied by Ladd & p-planing mill; William & Berry, sash and and for other mechanical purposes. Loss, which about one-half is insured.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 20.—The clothing store of Freedman & Co., on Fourth-st., between Locust and Vine, and the millinery rooms of Federline & Cohen, on the second floor of the same building, were burned last night. Total loss about \$75,000 which is fully insured in Eastern offices. LITTLE FALLS, June 20.—The John-st. Catholic Church was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Estimated loss, \$15,000. The fire was accidental.

New-Onleans, Wednesday, June 20, 1866.
G. M. Bagley & Co.'s extensive grocery and liquor establishment, No. 42 Canai and No. 61 Common-sts., was burned to-night. The loss will probably reach \$9,000, about helf inwared.

THE RING.

The Fight Between Barney Aaron and Collyer.

THE LATTER THE VICTOR-THE PUGILISTS ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 20, 1866. The prize fight between Barney Aaron of New-York and Collyer of Baltimore took place this morning at Pohick, below Mount Vernon, where the bruisers and their crowd had gone on two steamboats, leaving here at midnight. About 8 a. m. ground was chosen, and the combatants entered the ring.

The seconds of Aaron were Dan. Carrigan and Dooney Har-ris, and those of Collyer were Jack Fitzgerald of Baltimore and Denny Horrigan of New-York.

and Denny Horrigan of New-York.

On round No. 1 there was splendid sparring, a close, and a fall together.

Two—Aaron delivers cleverly on Collyer's snout, and draws the first bood.

Three—Collyer knocked down, fair and square, after the finest of sparring by both, and Aaron gets cleverly down on Collyer's neee, drawing blood, Aaron displaying a broad grin all the while.

Fire—Aaron drops one on Collyer's left eye, with telling effect, and Collyer goes down.

Nir—Aaron gets in several blows on Collyer's ribs, arms and nose. Collyer comes down heavily on Aaron's nose, drawing his first blood. They close; and Aaron trips Collyer, dropping him with a heavy thug on the ground. The sparring of Aaron was pronounced excellent by the old P. R.'s, and Aaron's friends crowed lustily.

Scen—Aaron raps Collyer on the ribs, Collyer comes down on Aaron's noddie with a broad grin on his face, and they punish each other terribly in a regalar give-and-take style.

Fight—Aaron knocked on the rore, and goes down.

on Aaron other terribly in a regular give and take style.

Fight—Aaron down.

Nune—Aaron knocked on the rope, and goes down.

Tes—Aaron comes up shyly, backs round the ring on the double quick, makes a pass, and goes down under the rope.

Eieres—Aaron shy; pass and close, both go down, and a crv of "fon" from Coller's backers.

Teedes—Aaron knocked down under the rope.

Thirteen—Sparring, and Aaron is knocked over the lower rope, with his legs hanging on the inside.

Fourteen—Give and take. Collier gets Aaron's head in chancery, and Aaron goes down. Aaron stock tumbling, and two to one offered on Collier.

Fifteen—Exchange of blows, and Aaron goes down on his knees.

Seconten—Things exchanged, and Aaron goes down in his own cortier.

Nineteen—Slight pass, and Aaron again goes under.

Nineteen—Slight pass, and Aaron again goes under.

Teenty—Aaron slow in coming up to time, and Collyer's men grumble. Aaron throw Collyer into his own corner.

Teenty—one—Slight blows. Aaron's head again gots in chancery, and Collyer drags him thus on the ground.

Teenty-invo—A hug and a tassie; both go down on the ropes.

Teenty-invo—Aaron goes down.

Treenty-invo—Aaron goes down.

Treenty-invo—Aaron goes down.

Teenty-invo—Aaron goes down.

Teenty-invo—Aaron logs Collier on the ropes, and Collier roes him down on his knees.

Teenty-invo—Aaron logs Collier a stunner under the ear, and Coling goes in heavily on Aaron's bread-basket.

Teenty-siz—Aaron down like a thousand of brick on Collyer's mose; drops in heavily on his left peeper, Collyer cieverly feeling Aaron's phiz, and Aaron goes down.

Tairty—Aaron redeoms himself by repeaters on Collyer's face, punishing him severely, and then goes down: \$500 to \$500 offered on Aaron, and Collyer's left eye closed, and Aaron's tending in the same direction.

Thirty-tro—Sparring, and Aaron knocked down.

Thirty-tro—Aaron down lith has hands on his side, smiling at the same direction.

minutes.

Thirty-secon.—Aaron lets slip a terrible blow, which was esught by Collier on his month, loosening several of his teeth; he follows it up on Collier's phiz and damaged eye, and Aaron goes down.

Thirty-secon.—Both come closely to time, with counter-hits, Barney on Sam's eye several times in succession, and giving him a heavy blow on the neck.

Thirty-sight.—A hug, and Aaron goes down, with Collier on his back, Collier's left eye closed, and Aaron's mostly so.

Thirty-nise.—Collier takes Aaron on his neck, jaw and face. Aaron goes down, with Collier endeavering to hold him up by the neck.

he neck.

Forty—Heavy on Collver's eye and jaw, and both down.

Forty—ne—Blows and both down.

Forty-two—Aaron slow to the mark; pass close, and fall toshee.

much, and copyer's friends jointed.

Forty-four—Collyer goes into Aaron's corner; waits, and
Aaron comes out slowly; pass, and Aaron down.

Forty-foc—A. Slow passes and A. down, and gets up without
the aid of his seconds. Collier's seconds claim the sponge.

Forty-siz—Collier strikes beavily on Aaron's mug and Aaron

his great powers of endurance, but Aaron had a great advan-

tage in the matter of science. It is estimated that about \$50,000 dollars changed hands. Everything passed off quietly, and all returned to Washington in harmony-The principals were arrested since their return where they were taken on stretchers, but as they could not be removed are left in enarge of the police. Both are horribly bruised. Collyer is the worst punished. About twenty of the spectators

have also been arrested and held to bail.

MUSTER-OUT OF THE ISTH NEW-YORE CAVALEY.

This Regiment, the last but one of the Volunteer regiments of our State, has just been mustered out at Victoria, Texas, and has returned home for final payment and discharge. It is now at Hart's Island. The Regiment was raised by Col. James J. Byrne, in the Spring of 18c3. It was stationed at Camp Stoneman, Washington, D. C., in its early service, and in February, 18c1, was put under orders to report to Major-Gen. N. P. Banks at New-Orleans. Upon its arrival there it was immediately placed on the march with the Red River Expedition, in which field it performed the most ardons service. It lost many of its officers and men in the campaign, which was unequaled in severity. It participated in all the battles of the campaign, of which the following are the most noted: Campte, Sabine Cross Roads. Pleusant Hill, Cane River, Wells's Plantation, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, Moore's Plantation. There have been in its ranks during its three years' term over 3,000 men, of whom only 190 have returned with the Regiment to this State. About 200 remain in the South. During the last year the Regiment has served in the State of Texas, traversing nearly every portion of that State, and always enjoying the confidence of their commanding, officers in the highest degree. The following officers have returned with the Regiment.

Lieut-Col. Edward Byros, Major William Davis, Cept. Fenton Rockwell, First Lieut, John H. Pinson, Second Lieut, William S Campt, First Lieut, William S Campt, First Lieut, William R. Caping, First Lieut, William S. Caping, First Lieut, MUSTER-OUT OF THE 18TH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Cel. James J. Bersen. Communiting lifts N. Y. Caculcy. New-Ortions. Let.

Collynet: As your regiment is about to embark for home, after a
long period of faithful and distinguished service, having nobly accomplashed the purpose for which they volunteered. I desire to express to
you, and through you to the officers and men of your command, my
thanks for their uniform good conduct and strict discipline, and to assure you that their galantry and faithfulness are justly appreciated,
to bearing themselves so soldierly and honorably they did but their
duty to themselves so soldierly and honorably they did but their
duty to themselves soldierly and honorably they did but their
duty to themselves and to the Government, and the clear record they
have so often endured with such fortitude. The reports of officers sent to inspect
your regiment from time to time have always been of the most complimentary character with respect to list condition, discipline and
drill. With such a brilliant record, you and your officers and men
will doubless be happy in the consciousness of having reflected so
much honor upon your State and the nation. Please take with you
to your homes my most earnest wishes for your fourse prosperity and
happiness.

P. H. Sheridday, Major-Gen. U. S. A.

NALIV. CACIDDAY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OUR NAVAL FORCE ON THE COAST OF EUROPE TO BE IN-CREASED.

CREASED.

In view of the impending conflict on the Continent of Europe, it has been suggested that our naval force in that quarter should be increased, in order to reader it thoroughly competent to protect American citizens residing in Europe, and in pursuance of this suggestion, the Navy Department has assigned the gamboat Swatara now ready for sea at the Washington Navy-Yard, to that squadron. Several other vossels are also to be dispatched as seen as they can be placed in readiness. Among the vessels spoken of as likely to be attached to the European Squadron are the new frigates, Franklin, Guerriere, and Chettanoega, with the new sloops-of-war Neshaming and Madawaska. The Swatara is a screw gunboat of 831 tuns burden (old measurement), and was built at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. She was launched on the 23d of May, 1815, and from that time until January of the present year was engaged in receiving on board her machinery, stores, etc. On the 10th of January, 1866, she was placed in commission at the Washington Navy-Yard, and was shortly after or-sected to make a cruise among the West India Islands as a practice vessel for midshipmen. She has but lately returned from this cruise, which proved a meet successful one, and is from this cruise, which proved a meet successful one, and is now in perfect sea going order. The Swatara is a sister ship of the Quinnebang, which was lately launched at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and is a very swift vessel, having been constructed with a view to making speed the paramount object. Her armament consists of ten guns of heavy caliber, and her engines are of the most powerful description. She is altogether a model vessel of her class, and will afford our trans-Atlantic neighbors another striking example of the progress made by us in the art of building swift and powerful war-vessels.

**The European squadron will now consist of the following vessels:

Vessels Gunz.** Class.

**Colorado...51

Screw Screw** Class.

**Colorado...52

Screw Charles Wessels** Class.

**Colora

MEXICO.

Brilliant Successes of the Liberals.

GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, June 19, 1866 The Crescent brings an Extra Rio Grande Courier of the 18th, with the details of the capture by the Liberal forces under Trevine of a large merchandise train from Matamoros to the interior. The train was conveyed by 10 Imperialist companies, numbering 350 men, under Capt. Haffa, 100 guerrillas, made up of Confederates, and 1,500 Mexican Imperialists. It had eight pieces of artillery and

The fight lasted one hour, when the train was captured. On the 16th, about three leagues from Camargo Canala, Maranga and Escobedo, with their commands, had placed themselves under Trevine, the Liberals numbering 2,500,

The train contained merchandise and ammunition of great value. Gen. Olvaras, wounded, passed through Reynosa Saturday night. Several officers of his command had arrived at Matamoros, which confirmed the capture of 800 prisoners of Olvaras's command, and about 400 others, with the convoy, were sent to Camargo. The convoy was also taken to Camargo under double guard, with orders, under Gen. Escobedo, not to allow anything to be

touched. Rumor says the Mexican Imperialist regiment changed sides in the fight. Commerce has suffered irreparable loss by the capture.

Twenty-one of the Austrians escaped. The Monterey specie train was reported as being at Calva for six days attempting to return to Monterey, and fears were entertained that it would also be captured.

SOUTH AMERICA.

REJOICING IN CHILI AND PERU OVER THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANIARDS-BUSINESS IMPROVING-ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT MOSQUERA IN THE COLOMBIAN

The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall 12th inst.,

ved on Wednesday morning.	The following is ber treas
FROM SAN PI	EANCIECO.
Dancan, Sherman & Co	\$75,540 02
Eugene Kelly & Co	81,546 00
Bacon'& Russell	6,701 71
Peter Naylor	15,000-00
J. & W. Seligmanu	88,700 00
Weil & Co	13,620 01
Lees & Waller	576,000 00
Wells, Fargo & Co	6,000 00
Panama Railroad Company.	29,257 77
m 1	\$802.365.53
Total	ASURE. \$892,365 51
J. Ames	\$500.00
S. L. Isanes & Asch	
Ribon & Muuoz	8,786 60
Wells, Fargo & Co	1.244 70
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co	225 00
Perez, Planas & Obalie	550 00
Cartwright & Harrison	
Benjamin Collins	
R. R. Graves & Co	
Marcial & Co	
	A10 325 20

The steamship Arizona, from New-York, arrived on the 9th inst. Her mails and passengers left for San Francisco the same evening, per the Golden City.

Everything is quiet on the isthmus. The rainy season has thoroughly set in. Late dates from the interior bring

important news.
President Mosquera had arrived at the capital and was rell received.

The news from Central and South America is unim-

Everything on the south coast has assumed a pacific turn since the Spanish fleet left, and business is im-The California steamer arrived this morning with \$1,300,-

The California steamer arrived this morning with \$1,300,-000 in treasers and 556 through passengers.

No news from Mexico.

No news from Mexico.

Surmises are still rife as to the intentions of the Commander of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific. The last account of the invaders is, that the float was seen 500 miles below Iquique, ateaming southwest, evidently bound through the Smits to Montevideo for supplies. Two vessels of the squadron had separated from the deet, and probably had been dispatched to Manilla, where the Spaniards have a large story of munitions of war, so it is not improbable the entire fleet may again meet in a few months on the coast fully equipped for another encounter.

The last steamer from Peru brought up about 180 Spanish subjects, who have been compelled to leave that country under a decree of the Peruvian Government, issued unmediately after the bombardment of Callao, declaring

unbardment of Callao, deck

e permitted to remain in the Re he decree. e past fortnight has been a time of the 11th of June we were wired d tidings that the Spanish squad-

ad tidings that the Spanish squadpolled, and a great victory consePoruvian brethren. The telebing wafted all over the country,
was but one feeling, a feeling of
it gratitude that another and the
or all had been sustained by our
time individuals in whose hands are
at in Midrid are not mad beyond
and that they have at length been
to South American Republics are
that all aggression and insolent defigurally resented, and if Spain does
and is not yet inclined for amicable
we shall, however unwilling, becomwar, and sweep Spanish navies and and everyw deepest joy most disas

commerce out of all waters.

Business has very much improved, and the number of ressels entering and leaving the port equal to the palmiest. ly discussed in financial circles.

incitated mentally and fatal calamity, causing the loss in persons, occurred at Valpariso on the 3d of rman named Flatch had constructed a sub-itomical as a torpedo. On the morning of ade several stacessful experiments is sinking the boat in four fathoms of water. He then of friends on roard, the names of the majority are been ascertained, namely: Flatch's son, a old, Valentine Baum, Gustav Maas, August Jerusan Schmidt, Louis Griniwinkle, Adolfoncisco Redriguez, and two Frenchmen.
In the proceeded some distance out in the harvers again sonk his boat, with himself and and, in 30 fathoms. No anxiety was felt pacifictor for some time, Flatch having stated it remain under water easily for the space of

made for them with any certainty fort, however, to find them was therwise, but no traces were had when a diver discovered the boat,

that's we find no intelligence of the boat that the sease of the misfortune is still a lach leaves a wife and seven children, and its also leave families.

There is no news calling for special notice; what little damage was sustained in Callao during the bombardment has been repaired, and business is being carried on with unworted vigor and tife. The Government on the afternoon of the 20th inst, entertained the Bomberos of Callao and Lima to a grand banquet which was held in the New-Alameda. Covers were laid for 1,400, and no less than 1,200 sentiment ast down to dinner, and formed one of the most empessing and brilliant banquets ever witnessed in the country. It was indeed a scene bright with promise, indicating the down of the "good time coming" for a country so long distracted by internal revolutions and foreign aggression. The principal Kuropean nations and the United States were well represented—Englishmen, Americans, Germans, French, Italians, &c., all scated at one table, teeling he one man that Peru had at length got a ruler who had done wonders during his brief term of

rement of the first installment of the debt for to the United States in November, 1862, at to a positive demand on the part of the ment, and with that view the subject has brought before Congress by the President. In the United States steamer Mohongo, ticholson, is at present at Gusyaquil, for the forcing the demand.

Division-Engineer Jennie reports that the great breach in the canal five miles west of Schenectady, which eccurred last Thursday night, will be repaired so that boats may pass on School v.

WASHINGTON.